

## POINTING DEVICE FOR DIGITAL CAMERA DISPLAY

### Background of the Invention

#### 5 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to digital cameras and, more particularly, to a pointing device-based graphical user interface that uses the camera display.

#### 10 2. Description of the Related Art

15 Digital cameras have not generally used pointing devices to interact with the interface presented on the display. Typically, they use a set of push buttons to step through menus and to select images from memory for display and deletion. New digital cameras may rely on micro display devices, instead of the now more common panel display. To view a micro display, the user needs to hold the display close to his or her eye and view the display through an eyepiece. This arrangement makes the interface controls more difficult to use, because the user will not be able to see the controls while viewing the display.

20 United States Patent 5,808,678, Yuji Sakaegi, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Designing a Position on a View Finder Based on Motion Detection", which issued September 15, 1998, describes the use of a switch, trackball, joystick or camera-motion controlled cursor to interact with the interface presented on a digital camera display. In the case of the switch, trackball or joystick, it is awkward to designate locations or icons when looking through the camera veiwfinder because the user must hold the camera while manipulating the controls. In the latter case, the motion of the camera is used to move the cursor about the viewfinder interface and select icons therein. This interface is also awkward to use, however, because the motion causes  
30 the cursor to wander around the viewing area in an unintuitive way.

**5** Therefore, there is an unresolved need for an improved user interface technique that can increase digital camera ease of use and functionality by quickly, accurately and robustly permitting cursor control and designation in a digital camera display.

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### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be readily understood by the following detailed description in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like reference numerals designate like structural elements, and in which:

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Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating a pointing device-based graphical user interface system for a digital camera display according to the present invention;

Figure 2 is a diagram illustrating a digital imaging system having a pointing device-based graphical user interface camera according to the present invention;

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Figures 3a and 3b illustrate use of the camera as a pointing device to select thumbnail images according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 4 is a diagram illustrating how the thumbnail images of Figures 3a and 3b are made to appear to be motionless relative to objects of the scene;

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Figures 5a and 5b illustrate use of the camera as a pointing device to select a portion of the scene larger than the viewfinder according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 6 is a diagram illustrating heads-up display of status information according to an embodiment of the present invention;

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Figure 7 is a diagram illustrating use of heads-up data during a guided swipe of a panoramic scene according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 8 is a diagram illustrating tracking during virtual review of the panoramic scene according to an embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 9 is a diagram illustrating image manipulation according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

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Figures 10a and 10b illustrate use of the camera as a pointing device to select thumbnail images for high resolution page layout according to an embodiment of the present invention.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Embodiments of the invention are discussed below with reference to Figures 1-10b. Those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that the detailed description given herein with respect to these figures is for explanatory purposes, however, because the invention extends beyond these limited embodiments.

The invention described here allows a digital camera to be used as a pointing device such as a mouse or trackball. The motion of the camera is detected, and the motion of the camera is used to position graphic elements on the camera's own display. The camera's motion can be detected with sensors, such as gyroscopes, or the camera itself can be used as a motion sensor. One application of this involves using the camera as a computer mouse, or like a gun-sight, to select images from a sheet of low-resolution ("thumbnail") images. The motion of the camera is tracked, and the user aims at the desired image from a sheet of thumbnail images. This application is illustrated in greater detail below in connection with figures 3a, 3b and 4.

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating a pointing device-based graphical user interface system for a digital camera display according to the present invention. In digital camera 100, an image is captured by image capture unit 110. The image capture unit 110 can be selected from among the many such devices known in the art. Preferably, image capture unit 110 will be either a CCD or CMOS imaging device, as is commonly used for image sensing in modern digital cameras.

One or more of a series of images captured by image capture unit 110 will be stored at least temporarily in memory 120. For one embodiment of the present invention, motion detection unit 130 uses the changes between subsequent images to calculate an amount and direction of motion for camera 100. There are many techniques known in the art for calculation of motion based upon changes in captured images. One such method is described in United States Patent 5,808,678, Yuji Sakaegi, entitled "Method and Apparatus for Designing a Position on a View Finder

Based on Motion Detection”, which issued September 15, 1998. Another such method is described in United States Patent 5,786,804, Gary B. Gordon, entitled “Method and System for Tracking Attitude”, which issued July 28, 1998.

5           Note that, although the system of Figure 1 teaches the use of one image capture unit 110, for an alternative embodiment, a first image capture unit can be used for capture of the digital picture taken by the camera and separate image capture unit can be used for the motion detection.

10           Also note that, for another embodiment of the present invention, motion detection is not performed optically by comparing subsequent images. Instead, for these embodiments, non-optical motion sensing techniques that are also well known in the art are used. One such method would be to use gyroscopes as described, for example, in United States patent 5,825,350, Case, Jr. et al., “Electronic Pointing Apparatus and Method”, which issued October 20, 1998.

15           As will be described below in greater detail, control unit 140 causes merge unit 150 to combine the motion detection information with the captured image and then this merged information is displayed on display 160. For example, a cursor and a set of icons, such as thumbnail images, could be merged with the series of images being captured by capture unit 110. Motion of the camera 100 would be detected and cause the thumbnail images to move within the display. When the desired icon moves under the cursor, the user could select this target icon by using selection unit 170. It is preferred that selection unit 170 be a switch on the camera 100. However, other forms of selection, such as voice command detection, are known in the art and could be employed alternatively.

20           Examples of suitable displays 160 include viewfinder micro displays such as are manufactured by the MicroDisplay Corporation, San Pablo, California, USA, or by Displaytech, of Longmont, Colorado, USA. Although it is preferred that display 160

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be a view finder micro display, there are many forms of suitable displays such as panel displays that are well known in the art.

Figure 2 is a diagram illustrating a digital imaging system having a pointing device-based graphical user interface camera according to the present invention. In figure 2, camera 100 is shown coupled to external device 210. The coupling can be accomplished using wire cable or fiber optic links. The coupling can also be accomplished using a wireless link such as infrared or radio links. External device 210 can include any of the many known external devices that are commonly associated with digital cameras such as a computer, external memory, modem, or printer. It is to be understood, however, that digital camera 100 need not be linked to external device 210 for the present invention to be practiced.

In figure 2 it can be seen that for this embodiment, camera 100 has a display 160 and three selection buttons 170A, 170B and 170C. Note that image capture unit 180 is shown in figure 2 as being shaded because the image capture unit is generally located on the side of the camera opposite to the side having the display 160.

For this embodiment, three selection buttons, 170A, 170B and 170C, are shown. For this example, selection button 170A is used to operate an optical or electronic zoom. Buttons 170B and 170C are used together in an application-specific manner. For example, button 170C can be used to enter a particular mode, such as thumbnail image selection. In the thumbnail image selection mode, button 170B can then be used to select a particular thumbnail image when the camera motion causes the target thumbnail icon to be moved under the cursor.

Note that this arrangement of buttons makes it easy to use camera 100 as a gun-sight-like pointing device within a graphical user interface. Digital cameras have not generally used pointing devices to interact with the interface presented on the display. Typically, they use a set of push buttons to step through menus and to select images from memory for display and deletion. To view a micro display, the user needs

to hold the display close to his or her eye and view the display through an eyepiece. This arrangement makes the interface controls more difficult to use, because the user will not be able to see the controls while viewing the display.

5           The present invention allows the user to interact with the information display in a way similar to the computer mouse. For one embodiment of the present invention, the entire body of the camera is moved, and the movement of the camera is recorded. The motion information can then be used to position a cursor, or to position graphic elements. For example, graphic elements can be positioned so they stay fixed relative  
10           to the world as the user moves the camera.

          With most digital still cameras, the user can load a previously captured image to the display by selecting it from a grid of low-resolution ("thumbnail") images. The thumbnail is selected by pressing buttons that move a cursor across the thumbnails  
15           until the desired picture is under the cursor. With the new method, the user can look into a micro display and will be presented with the thumbnails. A computer within the camera can continuously reposition the thumbnails so they appear to be fixed relative to the world. The user can then select a thumbnail by simply pointing the camera at the desired thumbnail.

20           For one embodiment of the present implementation, the position of the camera is tracked by optical flow. The camera records a sequence of images. By comparing the images with each other, the motion of the camera can be estimated. Determining the motion of the camera by comparing sequential images taken with the camera is well  
25           described in the literature, and this approach has the advantage of not requiring any additional hardware. Alternative implementations use sensors such as gyroscopes, tilt sensors, compasses, or a GPS receiver to measure the position of the camera. These solutions may be more robust, but may also be more expensive to implement.

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*Using the camera like a mouse*

Figures 3a and 3b illustrate use of the camera as a pointing device to select thumbnail images according to an embodiment of the present invention. In figure 3a, a sheet of thumbnail images is shown superimposed on a view through the camera. The cross hair is a cursor, and for one embodiment, the cursor is always fixed relative to the camera, e.g., the cross hair cursor is fixed in the center of the view. The sheet of thumbnail images is fixed relative to the world by using motion tracking. That is, the computer constantly repositions the sheet as the camera moves, so the sheet seems to be fixed in position relative to the objects seen through the camera. As shown in figure 3b, when the user moves the camera, the cursor moves relative to the world and to the world-fixed thumbnails. This allows the user to select an image by simply pointing the camera at the desired image. The camera itself is used as the only pointing device. No other mouse, joystick or other device need be used to move the cursor.

*How it works*

Figure 4 is a diagram illustrating how the thumbnail images of Figures 3a and 3b are made to appear to be motionless relative to objects of the scene. Motion tracking software tracks the motion of image features in the scene. For example, the image of the computer monitor on the desk moved down and slightly right between frame 1 and frame 2. The sheet of thumbnails is moved by the same amount, and in the same direction, as the features in the scene. The sheet thus appears to be motionless relative to the objects in the scene (such as the computer monitor).

Because the thumbnails appear fixed relative to the world, the user can use the camera like a gun-sight. The cross hairs stay fixed relative to the camera, and the sheet of thumbnails stays fixed relative to the world, so the user can place the cross hairs on the desired thumbnail by simply aiming the camera. This feature provides a very simple to use and intuitive user interface.



The viewfinder display may be a micro display that is viewed directly through some optics. Such a display has inherent advantages over a panel display, because it is typically brighter, higher resolution, has more colors, subtends a larger viewing angle, and requires less power. In one viewing mode, the operator of the camera can see the display at the same time as the scene. The display can be partially transparent, be optically mixed with the world by means of a beamsplitter, or digitally mixed with an image captured with the camera.

In a second alternative mode, the direct view of the scene is closed off, perhaps by means of a shutter. In this mode only the images on the display can be seen. There could also be other alternative modes where part of the scene is masked off, and in these regions only the display can be seen. For example, the operator could view a mixture of an optical view of the scene with graphics in the top half of the display, and only graphical status information against a black background in the bottom half of the display. The masking can even be done with an electronic element, where the display information can be made to appear as an opaque overlay to the optical view of the scene.

The motion tracking keeps track of the camera's angular position in the world. As previously described, this can be done by tracking motion using the camera's light sensors, or it could be done with other instruments such as a compass, a gyroscope, a GPS sensor, or the like.

### *Virtual Selection*

For one embodiment, the camera is used to select positions or regions of the scene. The operator simply points the camera at objects or locations in the scene, and then uses a button or the like to indicate the selection. These regions can then be used to assist in the capture or processing of the image.

Figures 5a and 5b illustrate use of the camera as a pointing device to select a portion of the scene according to an embodiment of the present invention. For example, a rectangular region that is larger than the viewfinder of the camera can be selected by marking two opposite corners of the region. In this example, the selected  
5 rectangle is the dotted rectangle of figure 5b. The viewfinder is illustrated by the solid rectangle, and the cross-shaped cursor is used to select the first corner of the region in figure 5a, and the second, diagonal corner of the region in figure 5b. Note that alternative shaped areas can be designated. For example, two points could be specified to define a center and radius to designate a circular region, or N points could be  
10 chosen to specify an N-sided polygonal region.

Regardless of its shape, the region can be used for several purposes. It can delimit the boundaries of a region to be captured using multiple tiled images. It can be a region that is supposed to receive special processing, such as reduced image  
15 compression to preserve important details. It can also be used to change the zoom, so the camera can capture the framed region without any waste due to cropping.

Selected locations can be fixed in space by tracking the camera's movement. Alternatively, moving selected targets can be tracked by means such as motion  
20 tracking. For example, a soccer player's face could be selected. Motion tracking would then track the face, and the focus could automatically be adjusted to keep this face in focus.

Important scene locations that would aid in image capture can also be marked.  
25 For example, the light source can be marked, and this information can greatly aid color correction or other image processing. Note that the light source need not be located within the image to be photographed. For one embodiment, the photographer can collect information for image processing by pointing the camera at the light source (or sources), either before or after capturing the image. For an alternative embodiment,  
30 the subject can be marked for auto-focus. Areas of the view can also be marked as triggers, where image motion in a trigger area will make the camera take a picture.

For example, a tripod-mounted camera could be set to take a picture if motion is detected crossing the finish line of a racetrack.

### *Heads-up information*

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As shown in figure 6, a viewfinder display that has look-through capability can display information that is usually presented on a small status-display. It can show the state of the flash, the amount of storage remaining, the degree of compression, and the like. If the user requires more information, the cursor can easily be moved over the status display to select a more detailed display of information. The information is easier to access from the viewfinder display, because it can be seen while the picture is being framed. When using the virtual selection described above, the heads-up display can show the user the region or locations that have been selected. Figure 7 is a diagram illustrating use of heads-up data during guided swipe of a panoramic scene according to an embodiment of the present invention. In this example of capturing a large region with multiple tiled images, the camera can show the operator the selected region (the dashed rectangle), the area of the selected region that had already been captured (slightly darkened), and instructions on which way to point the camera to capture the unrecorded parts of the region (the left arrow).

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### *Virtual review*

With motion tracking and a viewfinder display, the operator can be presented with a virtual panorama. Figure 8 is a diagram illustrating tracking during virtual review of the panoramic scene according to an embodiment of the present invention. After capture and tiling to form an oversized image, such as a panorama, the user can view the panorama by looking into the viewfinder. Moving the camera will cause the panorama (the dashed rectangle) to move in the opposite direction in the camera, thus giving the impression that a large scene is being viewed through the window of the viewfinder (the solid rectangle). The operator will feel immersed in the panoramic scene. Alternatively, images that have more pixels than the micro display can show

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can be displayed. The operator simply moves the camera to view different parts of the image.

### *Image manipulation*

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The combination of a high-resolution colorful viewfinder display with a camera permits the camera to be used for image manipulations such as cropping, color correction and page layout. Figure 9 is a diagram illustrating image manipulation according to an embodiment of the present invention. In this example, the cursor can be used to adjust the contrast, brightness or hue of the selected image by dragging the slider for the appropriate icon.

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Figures 10a and 10b illustrate use of the camera as a pointing device to select thumbnail images for high resolution page layout according to an embodiment of the present invention. The cursor is used to select thumbnail images in Figure 10a. The cursor is then used in figure 10b to select a page layout style and to cause the resulting image to be sent to a printer for printing.

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One advantage to performing these operations on the camera instead of after downloading the images to the computer is that the processing can be done before image compression. Some operations can also reduce the size of the image, which will thereby reduce the storage requirements for the image. For example, regions that were discarded when an image was cropped would not need to be stored on the camera. Further, this can eliminate the need for an external computer altogether. The images can be sent directly to the printer or other external device.

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### *Super-resolution and Stereoscopic imaging*

If the position of the camera is very precisely known, a higher resolution image can be synthesized from several images taken with slightly different locations.

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Also, by tracking the camera's position and possibly even guiding the operator to the correct position, a second image could be captured at a location that provides a good stereoscopic pair to the first image. The camera could also be used as a stereoscopic display device if it had two viewfinder displays. Alternatively, if the camera had two capture devices, stereoscopic images could be captured more easily, and stereoscopic panoramas could be captured. These panoramas could be reviewed with stereoscopic viewfinders in the virtual mode previously described.

### *Games*

By having computer graphics combined with an optical view of the scene, new types of games would be possible. Game elements could be superimposed on the view of the scene, and motion tracking of the camera could be used to position the elements so they stay fixed relative to the scene. For example, a computer graphic image of a ball could be launched from the camera. It could then be made to appear as if the ball had hit an object in the scene. The place where the ball had hit could be marked with further graphics.

### *Tracking position*

If the full position of the camera in multiple dimensions is collected, by means of GPS for example, this information can be used to automatically record where and when the picture was taken. Any information on the angular position of the camera, the time of day, and the geographic location of the camera can also be used for color correcting the image. For example, if the picture were taken at night, the camera would not use color correction for daylight. Or, if it is known that the camera was facing north at 3 pm at a certain location, the position of the sun could be determined, and some useful characteristics of the sunlight could be estimated which would allow improved image processing.

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The many features and advantages of the invention are apparent from the written description and thus it is intended by the appended claims to cover all such features and advantages of the invention. Further, because numerous modifications and changes will readily occur to those skilled in the art, it is not desired to limit the invention to the exact construction and operation as illustrated and described. Hence, all suitable modifications and equivalents may be resorted to as falling within the scope of the invention.